serious than the official utterances admit. The Standard's Moscow correspondent sends the news that Chinese troops have appeared in Russian territory within 100 versts of Stretiusk, the furthest point reached by steamers navigating the Amur and the eastern terminus of the Trans-Baikal Railway. A St. Petersburg paper reports an engagement between Chinese and Cossacks, in which the latter were driven back on the frontier of the Semirachinsk territory. This is which makes it appear that the Chinese are prepared to attack Russia along the whole common frontier, choosing points that are insufficiently guarded.

Gen. Grodekoff telegraphs from Khaborovka under date of July 26 reporting an engageof 200 Russians under Gen. Sakbaroff at Lauschi on the Sungari River on July 22. The Chinese fled north Gen. Alexieff anded troops from the steamer Gazimur and destroyed the forts. He found a neighboring dilage abandoned by its inhabitants.

A despatch to the Times from Hong Kong order to cultivate the nature which is a heavensays that despite the proclamation of the Viceroy it is evident that the disturbances are spreading. A telegram from Hutal, in Kwangtung, says that the mission there has been

### MASSACRE AT PAO-TING-FU.

#### All the Missionaries and Many Native Christians Reported Killed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, July 27.—The China Inland Mission has received a telegram from its representative in Shanghai to the effect that he learns on good authority that all the missionaries at Pao-Ting-

Fu, south of Pekin, have been massacred. The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that Mr. Goodnow, the United States Consul, has received from official Chinese sources confirmation of the report of the sacre of thirteen European missionaries and many native converts at Pao-ting-fu. The massacre probably occurred prior to July 8. The Baptist mission at Ching-chow-fu is reported to have been destroyed.

WASRINGTON, July 27 .- This despatch, dated July 27, was received at the State Department to-day from Consul-General Goodnow, at

Shanghal:
"An official telegram received here on the 18th said that all foreigners and many native Christians had been killed at Pao-Ting. The missions burned. Americans, Simcox family, Taylor, Pekin, Misses Gould, Morrill. The customs officers report disturbances at Yunan

yesterday." The telegram is somewhat confused, but was given out by the State Department exactly as

## SPREAD OF THE DISORDER.

#### Christians Plundered in Hunan-French View of the Command of the Allies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, July 27 .- The French Consul at Shanghai reports that affairs in the Provinces of Szechuan and Hunan are becoming worse Christians are being plundered in Hunan, and the troops are becoming uncontrollable. The American and Italian Consuls, obeying

the instructions of their Governments, visited Li Hung Chang yesterday. Li's visit to Pekin has been indefinitely postponed. The impression exists in Paris that England is causing trouble by her course in the international negotiations as to the policy to be

pursued in China. England objects to British troops being commanded by a foreigner. A diplomatist put the situation to THE SUN correspondent to-day as follows: "Russia and Japan do not want to command as yet. England wants the command, but will not get it. France or Germany may get the command shough neither desires it."

#### SHENG WARNS BELGIAN COMPANY. Wont Guarantee Safety of Their Hankow-Pekin Road If Work Is Stopped Now. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, July 27 .- The Hankow-Pekin Railway Company has received two despatches from China. One dated July 25 is from the manager of the company and says that the position of the Europeans at Pekin has improved. All is quiet at Hankow.

The other despatch, which is dated Shanghal. July 26, and was sent by Sheng, the Director of Railways and Telegraphs, says he will not guarantee the security of the road if work is suspended. Sheng says the workmen, if discharged, will join the Boxers and increase the disturbances.

# JAPAN OFFERS CHINA NO AID.

England Will Answer the Appeal for Media tion When Its Minister Is Heard From. Special Cable Despatch to THR SUN.

LONDON, July 28 .- A despatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai, dated July 26, says that the Chinese Minister at Tokio has telegraphed that he entirely failed to induce Japan to form an alliance with China or to mediate with the Powers. He adds that the Japanese Foreign Office suggested that China sound the United States on the subject of mediation. The Chinese Minister at London has cabled

that Lord Salisbury will reply to the Emperor's message when the British Minister at Pekin replies to messages addressed to him.

#### ON GUARD AT SHANGHAI. Nine Warships Now There and Three at the

# Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, July 27 .- A despatch from Shanghai dated Thursday says that Vice-Admiral Seymour has arrived there. The British warships Centurion, Undaunted and Dido are at Wusung. The warships Daphne, Alacrity, Hart, Woodcock, Castine, Holland, Surprise, Takao and Akagi are at Shanghai. The last two are Japanese shipe, the Castine is an American gunheat and the Holland is a Dutch war vessel

#### PLANNED ATTACK ON CANTON SUBURB Arrest of an Official of the Triad, a Chinese Society, at Canton.

ecriptions.

The others are British vessels of various de-

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 27.-A despatch from Hong Kong of yesterday's date says:

Society contemplate a night attack on Shamien. a suburb of Canton. A Chinaman who was arrested on July 8 was to-day committed for trial as a member of the Triad. The evidence showed him to be a high official of that society. "The widespread belief that the Boxers are

# Cauton.

LANCASTER, Pa, July 27.-A cablegram was received here to-day from Canton. China, announcing the safety of the Rev. Isaac Hess, h s wife and his wife's sister. Miss Minule Doner, missionaries sent out from Lancaster by the Christian Missionary Allance three years ago. They are stationed near Canton, and while at present unharmed their situation is serious.

# American Horses for the German Cavalry.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, July 27. Lieut. Von Borcke of the Ziethen Hussars, a well-known expert on horseflesh, has been sent to America to purchase horses for the German cavalry which is on the way to China. The horses will be shipped by war of San Francisco.

#### French Decree Against Export of Arms to China.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN decree prohibiting the export of arms from France of her colonies to China

#### MINISTER WU ON MISSIONARIES. He Says They May Do Some Good, but Chine Has a Religion 6.000 Years Old

WASHINGTON, July 27. - In a conversation on the subject of missionaries and foreigners generally in China, Minister Wu said to-day: "No doubt they feel that they are acting from high motives, and in the case of medical missionaries and those who give themselves to the work of translations they may be doing some good, but it seems to me they would find more productive field if they would so to barbarous nations, who, seeing that these missionaries had something which they had not, would gladly receive their teaching and become converts to their faith. But we have civilization of our own. For 6,000 years our eligion has satisfied us. It teaches us that man is good and that his natural course it along the path of virtue, striving against evil influences. He advances in purity until virtue becomes a habit. The object of a ruler in China is to keep in a state of sympathy with this idea, to furnish an example to his people and to promote to places of honor men of virtuous lives, and by the adherence to law and

sent gift to every man. "I think that our system has a good deal to say for itself. At least, thus far it has answered well. It is distinctly co-civilization; so ancient that the oldest events in European history were as of yesterday in comparison It is a social, political and religious system harmonious and complete, not unlike that which Rousseau and Diderot had advocated in our day. The European loves change and believes in it. The Chinese hate and detest it. They wish to live in a state of splendid isolation. The presence of foreigners is naturally disagreeable to them. They dislike their physique, manners and customs. Again, the dissionary is not amenable to Chinese laws; he can only be dealt with by his own country. Do what he will, the native convert, often in sincere, flies every case to the missionary for protection. Any grievance, however slight, s by them made much of and reported to their Government. From this feeling grows the secret societies which the Government has been unable to repress, such as the Boxers-as their

name implies, the Fists of Righteons Harmony which is a very ancient one." "Is it not possible," was asked, "that the Empress, seeing the advance of the modern deas advocated by the Emperor and those around him, seeing in the adoption of these ideas the overthrow of the present system and the downfall of the less intellectual Manchu before the quicker witted Chinese, and in the end leading to her own deposition, might have

encouraged the Boxers?" "No," was Wu's reply. "Our Government is no more responsible than this Government would be if an armed mob would take posses ton of Washington and before it could be quelled would commit acts of horror. The passions of men, once excited, lead them to wanton murder, as has been more than once seen in this country. If our Government had wanted war it had only to send away the legations. It is

#### HOW MISS CROUCHER LEFT PEKIN. Her Friends Fear That Many Missionaries Were Cooped Up in the City.

not the wish or attitude of the Government.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 27 .- A letter received here to-day by relatives of Dr. Edna G. Terry, a missionary in China, indicates that many missionaries are cooped up in Pekin. The writer, Miss Miranda Croucher of Boston also a missionary, fled from the city on June 7 with a companion. Miss Glover. She says the North China Mission was in session and that delegates had gathered from all parts of the impire. Dr. Terry's relatives received a letter from her, dated May 29, saving that she was preparing to sail for America. They have heard nothing from her since and believe that she is a prisoner in Pekin. In describing her flight from Pekin Miss Croucher says:

"On Monday last a party of us, three ladies and six men, left Pekin for Tientsin. We arrived at the station only to hear that the bridge was down thirty miles away and that one engine had gone out with an inspector to look at things. We wired him and he sent the engine back. A train was made up and we went on, not knowing whether we could get through or not. We found out afterward that no eror not. We found out afterward that no engineer would take us, and that we went through
without authority with only a fireman. Each
of our men was heavily loaded with three Mausers, pistols and other weapons. As we approached the disturbed place they leaned out
of the windows with guns cocked and ready
for use, while we ladies kept still and out of
sight. They did this as we passed three stations.

sight. They did this as we passed three stations.

The stations had been burned and an attempt made to burn the bridge. We got into Tientsin and found every one almost scared to death about us. Since then two more stations have been burned by Boxers and no trains have gone through to Pekin. Dr. Terry is there. Mr. King and Dr. George Lowry, whose families are in Tsun Hua for the summer, are cut off. They cannot go after their families, as the consul has ordered. Dr. Honkins and Mr. Hayner have gone up to get them all away.

Ma There are twenty-four gunboats at Taku, but they will do no good off there. There are about 500 sailors of various nationalities in Tientsin. The United States Army men are stationed near us, and oh, it does seem so good to have them there. Our preparations for flight are all made. At a buigle blast we are to cross the street to another compound and thence through private gates and grounds to Victory road and Gordon Hall. I sleep in my clothes every night.

"If the Chinese soldiers go against us we are

through private gates and grounds to victory road and Gordon Hall. I sleep in my clothes every night.

"If the Chinese soldiers go against us we are done for, and they do hate us all. It is not an anti-missionary movement: it is an anti-foreign movement. English, French, Belgian and Russian have all been killed. We hear that 10,000 men are at Manila ready to come. I wish they would hurry up. The Cantonese are all frightened, for they are as much foreigners as we are and will come in for slaughter too. One hears a dreadful rumor one moment and then it is contradicted. We don't know what to look for from one moment to another. The foreigners are aching for a fight. If there is one the thing will be smoothed over until all of the troops are sent away. Then there will be another reign of terror. Pray for us that our faith fail not. It is wonderful to see the faith of the native Christians."

Elmer Smith, a brother-in-law of Dr. Terry, has learned that the Rev. Charles Ewing, who was graduated with him at Amherst, is also in Pekin with his wife and two children.

#### MORE TROOPS COMING FROM CUBA The First United States Infantry to Process

to Fort Leavenworth, and Then to China. So much of the First United States Infantry Col. Abram A. Harbach commanding, as in Cuba has been ordered to proceed to its home station at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The order has not yet been published, but probably will be to-day or to-morrow. The order that directs a regiment in Cuba or Porto Rice these days to proceed to its home station means that the regiment is booked for service in China. It was said yesterday at the Army Building that the regiment would rest at Fort Leavenworth while it is recruiting to its full strength and then proceed to China by way of San Francisco and Nagasaki. Companies B, C and I of this regiment have been at Fort Leavenworth merely a branch of the Triad gives importance to this arrest."

for some time. Company A is at Fort Logarenworth H. Boots, Arkansas. The headquarters' band and Companies E. F. G. and H are at Pinar del Rio, and Companies I, K, L and M are at Guanday, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

ajay, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

Yellow fever was contracted by the men in some of the companies stationed in Cuba, but Major-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, informed the Was Department yesterday that no deaths had occurred, that most of the sick were convalescent and that, in all probability, every man would be well by the time the transports arrived to take the men north. Accordingly the transports Crook, Rawlins and Sedgwick were ordered to proceed from this port to Cuba as speedily as possible. The Rawlins was able to get away yesterday and the Sedgwick will sail to-day. The Crook was to have sailed on Monday, but it was found yesterday afternoon that she would not be able to get away before Wednesday.

Col. Harbach, who has been in command of the First a little more than a year, is one of the few regimental commanders in the Army who rose from the ranks. He began his service in the Regular army on Dec. 7, 1861, as a rrivate in Company H of the Eleventh United States Infantry. The First is the fourth regiment ordered from Cuba for service in China, the others being the Sevond, Fifth and Eighth Infantry.

Matters of Interest Concerning Horses PARIS, July 27.—The Government has issued decree prohibiting the export of arms from rance of her colonies to China.

Adverse of her colonies to China.

# CHAFFEE MAY COMMAND.

ALLIES MAY CHOOSE HIM TO LEAD THE ADVANCE ON PEKIN.

For International and Political Reasons He Is the Most Acceptable of All the Generals Now on Chinese Soil-The Advance on Pekin Delayed to Await His Arrival at Tientain, and May Be Still Further Belayed Until Sufficient Re-enforcements Arrive.

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- A long cipher message received at the Navy Department to-day was laid before a Cabinet council called by Secretary Hay and its contents considered but not made public. It contained the disappointing information that there were only 28,000 allied troops on Chinese soil, and from the remarks of some of those who have seen it the inference is drawn that there is no prospect of on advance of the allies on Pekin on July 30. the date set by the foreign commanders.

It is understood that in the despatch received to-day and in another suppressed despatch Admiral Remey said that on Monday the foreign commanders had decided that there were enough foreign troops at Tientsin to justify an immediate advance on Pekin and to take that city, but that they deemed it proper to wait for Gen. Chaffee. Later, however, news was received at Tientsin that heavy reenforcements of Chinese troops were being pushed to Pekin and that in consequence an attack on the capital now meant certain defeat. It had therefore been determined to wait until a sufficient number of foreign reenforcements had arrived, thus delaying the forward movement indefinitely.

While the statement cannot be made positively, owing to the caution displayed by officials in speaking of Remey's messages, there is reason to believe that an agreement has been reached by the allied commanders not to proceed to the selection of a supreme commander of the foreign army until the arrival at Tientsin of Major-Gen. Chaffee, whose reputation as a strategist and a good fighter has evidently preceded him to China. It is not without the bounds of probability that Gen. Chaffee will be selected to command the allied forces. For international political reasons he is the most acceptable of all the Generals now on Chinese soil, and while this Government in its instructions to Rear Admiral Remey concerning his conferences with the other foreign commanders said that the United States did not claim the honor of directing the campaign, on account of its comparatively small representation and the com-paratively low rank of its principal military officer, the chances of Gen. Chaffee's selection are believed to be growing.

The Cabinet council was not the outgrowth,

t was explained by one of those who attended

it, of the Remey despatch. It came about through the desire expressed by the President when he was here last week that the members of his official family who remained in Washington should meet occasionally to discuss the situation in China and other important matters and give him the benefit of their views. Secretary Hay arrived here this morning from Cleveland and Canton and, being fresh from consultation with the President, he sent notices to those of his colleagues who were in town that he would like to see them at his office at 11 o'clock. Secretary Gage, Secretary Root and Postmaster General Smith responded and were with Mr. Hay for an hour and a half. They devoted themselves to a discussion of the conditions in China, considering particularly the probabilities for an early advance on Pekin. It was in talking over the question of an advance that the Remey message of this morning played the greatest part, and after much deliberation the conclusion was reached by Mr. Hay and his colleagues that there was nothing within their knowledge to justify the Government to urge that an advance should be made at once. They are anxious to learn Gen. Chaffee's views as to the military situation, and it is intimated that no further efforts to induce the allies to start for Pekin will be made until he has been heard from.

The Government officials suspect, and probably not without reason, that considerable difficulty is being experienced by the allfed commanders in selecting one of their number sition has been under consideration to have each foreign force serve separately under its own commander, but in cooperation with the several other foreign contingents. This Government does not favor such an arrangement, believing that it would lead endless trouble and would be less effective than if the forces worked as a unit under the supreme command of one man. Some such condition as that indicated in a Paris despatch to THE SUN under to-day's date is thought there to exist at Tientsin. This despatch said, on the authority of a diplomatist, that all the foreign Governments excepting England did not want the command, and that England wanted the honor, but would not get it. The views of the United States were not mentioned, but it may be stated on high authority that this Government would be immensely pleased if Gen. Chaffee were selected to take supreme command of the allied army.

As the United States have declared to the world that they have no other purpose of sending troops to China than to restore order and protect American citizens, there could be no bjection to the selection of Gen. Chaffee from political standpoint. It is confidently believed here that not the slightest suspicion of the good faith of the United States is felt in any European capital or in Tokio. With this confidence in the United States, the suspicions which they entertain of each other may induce the European Powers and Japanese to-deem Chaffee's designation as commander in-chief of the allies the best that could be made in spite of his comparatively low rank. As to placing Gen. Chaffee over Field Marshals. Generals, Lieutenant-Generals and vice Admirals, that might be arranged, it is suggested, by giving him an international rank that would make him second to none in point of military seniority among the for-

eign commanders in China. The Government will adhere to its purpose to appeal to the Powers to take the matter of the selection of a leader out of the hands of the commanders in China if the commanders do not reach an agreement soon and settle it among themselves at an international conference to be held without delay. THE SUN reporter believes from what he was told to-day that the foreign commanders have decided to determine the selection by a vote, and that out of courtesy they are waiting for the ar rival of Gen. Chaffee in order that he may have his say and cast his ballot. According to the statement of a Cabine

to support him in it.

"Suppose he should think the force large enough to move and the other commanders should disagree with him?"

can find a force which in his opinion is large enough to advance and who are willing to the same. Up to this time, though, there has been nothing of a definite nature done. The other commanders seemifto be waiting for Gen. Chaffee as much as we are. The next few days will tell just what the commanders think of a probable advance. Meanwhile the attitude of the United States will continue as it has been in the past.

CHINESE KNOW OUR CODE.

STATE DEPARTMENT HAS CONVINCING EVIDENCE TO THAT EPPECT.

Trustworthy information That Yean, Governor of Shantang, and Sheng, Director of Telegraphs, Knew the Contents of Secretary Hay's Message and Coager's Reply.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Government has

# RENEWED ANXIETY FELT. Missionaries at Pao-ting-fu Now Reported

No messages that gave any information egarding the anti-Christian movement in thina were received yesterday by the Secretaries of the different Boards of Foreign Missions in this city. The despatch received in Washington from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghad, reporting the massacre of the missionaries at Pao-ting-fu, caused great alarm among the officers of the Presbyterian and Congregational boards. Both societies had missionaries stationed at Pao-ting-fu, from whom no word had been received since the beginning of the disturbances. A week ago great relief was afforded to the friends of the missionaries there by a despatch from the United States Consul, the Hon. John Fowler, at Chefoo, announcing that the foreigners at Pao-ting-fu were supposed to be safe under the protection of the Yamen. Yesterday's despatch from Wash-ington brought very discouraging news. It said that the Americans killed were the Simox family, Taylor, Pekin, Miss Gould and Miss missionaries mentioned as being killed

The missionaries mentioned as being killed were the representatives of the Presbyterian and Congregational Boards of Foreign Missions. The Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Simcox helped in the establishment of the Presbyterian mission at Pso-ting-fu in 1833. Both are natives of Pennsylvania, he being born in Bullion and she in London. Relatives of both live in these towns. Mrs. Simcox was Miss Mary E. Gibson. Dr. G. Yardley Taylor had charge of the dispensary connected with the mission. He was born at Taylorsville, Bucks county, Pa., and has a brother, B. T. Taylor, living at Burlington, N. J.

and has a brother, B. I. Taylor, thing a tra-lington, N. J.

At last accounts Dr. aad Mrs. Cortland Van Rensalaer Hodge were at the Presbyterian mission at Pao-ting-fu, and it is supposed that they must have suffered the same fate as the other missionaries, although there is a possi-bility that they escaped and sought refuge elsewhere. Dr. Hodge is a son of the Rev. Dr. Hodge. Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education at Philadelphia. His wife was Miss El-ie Campbell Sinclair of the same city.

was Miss Fisie Campbell Sincial of the Samelty.

The other missionaries mentioned—Pekin (supposed to have been ment for Pitkin)—Miss Gould and Miss Morrill were sent out by the American Board of Foreign Missions, with headquarters at Boston. Last week the board announced that it had reason to believe that the Rev. Horace T. Pitkin and Miss Gould and Miss Morrill were also under the protection of the Yamen. The Rev. Horace T. Pitkin was born in Philadelphia in 1899, and his wife is at present with her father in Troy, Ohio, Miss Mary S. Morrill is a native of Deering, Meand became actively engaged in China mission work in 1899. Miss Anna A. Gould was born in Bethel, Me., in 1807 and went to China in 1893. Her father is John M. Gould of Portland. Me.

in 1833. Her father is John M. Gould of Portland, Me.

Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the Secretarias of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, said vesterday that he placed very little faith in reports sent out from Shanghai and that the board would continue to believe its missionaries safe until more authentic news was received. Referring to the reported disturbances of the Triads in the island of Hainan Dr. Brown said: "Inasmuch as no answer has yet been received to a cablegram forwarded a week ago to the Rev. William W. Campbell at Kiung-chow, Hainan, asking him to cable if matters became worse, we are led to hope that the despatches reporting the massacre of missionaries at Nodoa are not true."

As a matter of extra precaution the board forwarded another cablegram yesterday to Mr. Campbell, asking him to cable promptly whether the missionaries in Hainan were alive.

The Friends of Prof. Gamewell Have No Hope Henry W. Brunz of the Gamewell Auxiliary Henry W. Brunz of the Gamewell Auxiliary Fire Alarm Company, who is a brother-in-law of Prof. Gamewell, says the last heard from him was a letter to John M. Gamewell of Hackensack, his cousin and brother-in-law, who had written to him apprising him of the death of his sister. In return he received a letter from Prof. Gamewell, dated at Pekin June 3, stating that he and Mrs. Gamewell would sail on the Coptic from Shanghai on the 21d of June. As the Coptic arrived at San Francisco on the 17th all hope is now abandoned. Mr. Brunz believes that all the Pekin are dead.

### CARTRIDGES FOR USE IN CHINA. Orders to Work Extra Hours at the Arsenal in

Bridesburg. PHILADELPHIA, July 27,-Major fleath, offer in charge of the arsenal at Bridesburg, has received orders from Secretary of War Root to vork his force two hours a day extra in order to manufacture more quickly the 30-caliber cartridges and shrappel needed for use by the cartridges and shrappel needed for use by the arsenal has been making \$0,000 cartridges daily. A few days ago an order was received for 7,000,000, put up in boxes holding 1,000 each. The product is to be shipped daily to San Francisco. The working force has been increased by 150 men, and Major Heath raid to-day that he expected orders to work day and night, in which event 2,000 men will be employed. The employees of the Schuylkill Arsenal are busy making and shipping clothing for the men in China.

# "PEKIN, ALIVE."

fessage Received in Boston From a Mission ary at Chefoo.

Poston, July 27. The Rev. Henry P. Porter D.D., the missionary of the American Board at Pang-Chuang, in the province of Shantung, North China, who escaped to Chefoo, cables from Chefoo, July 23: "Pekin, alive." No in-formation is given as to the evidence on which this statement was based.

# M'KINLEY GOES VISITING.

Takes Luncheon With F. E. Case, an Old Friend-The Letter of Acceptance.

CANTON, Ohio, July 27.-President McKinley o-day again laid aside the cares of office and with Mrs. McKinley went out to luncheon with old friends. They went to the farm of F. E. Case, a manufacturer, and spent most of the day in the country. Judge and Mrs. Day, and Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barber, the latter Mrs. McKinley's sister, were also members of the

McKinley's sister, were also members of the party.

Some time was spent in the library, in part at official work and, it is surmised, partly at work on the letter of acceptance, which will be given to the public before long. The belief of those who have colled on the President is that the main theme of this letter will be prosperity as the fruits of the present Administration and its measures, not slighting the questions covered in the platform nor neglecting a strong declaration for the continuance of the gold standard. The reason for expecting early publication of the letter is the disposition all over the country for an early opening of the campaign, and the opening will not occur in advance of the letter.

There were many callers to-day and some of them came long distances—from as far West as Idaho and from as far South as Alabama. But these iong-distance people say they only called to pay their respects. Many among the scores of others wanted assistance in pension or other personal matters.

personal matters.

#### NEWPORT AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. Mesers. Lehr and Goelet in a Spill Caused by a Broken Wheel.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 17. Automobile accidents are of common occurrence at Newport now. There is scarcely a day passng that some one does not come to grief Ing that some one does not come to grief. To-day Harry Lehr and Robert Goelet met with an accident on Bellevue avenue, near Bailey's Beach. Mr. Lehr was driving Mr. Goelet's machine. In turning short one of the forward wheels was wrenched off, and the occupants had to jump to save a spill. They were not injured.

George R. Scott of New York ran into a boy with his authorship to day accompany to his beginning the sauthyre belief to day accompany. with his automobile to day, somewhat bruising the lad. The boy was itting on the rear of a wagon which stopped suddenly. Mr. Scott's automobile ran on top of him before he could apply the brake.

## FOR HE WAS A FOLICEMAN, TOO. Garden Sass Farmer Who Drew a Gun in

Town Let Go. Hiram Becker, a "garden sa's" farmer at Riveredge, N. J., is also town constable in those parts. On his way home from Washington Market yesterday he drove to the Weebauken har wit, of course, be left to the commanders here. They will have to determine that. If ien. Chaffee thinks the 28,000 men of the allied orrea not sufficient for an advance, this Government has confidence enough in his opinion o support him in it."

"Suppose he should think the force large mough to move and the other commanders thould disagree with him?"

"It was a farmer with a dozen to the first cop they met about a dozen the suppose he should think the force large mough to move and the other commanders thould disagree with him?"

"They must settle that there. If Gen. Chaffee

WASHINGTON, July 27. The Government has new information, which it accepts without reservation, that Yuan, the Governor of Shantung Province, and Sheng, the Director of Railways and Telegraphs of the Chinese Empire, through whom the alleged Conger message of July 18 was transmitted to Washington, knew the contents of Secretary Hay's cipher message of July 11 to Mr. Conger and the contents of the cipher despatch, signed with the American Minister's name, which came as a reply. Tak Sux reporter has the authority of an official. whose standing is so high that he speaks for the Government, for the statement that the informaion that Sheng and Yuan knew the contents of both secret messages is practically convincing But it is not the only evidence that has been gathered by the Government to cast doubt on the authenticity of the answer signed with the name of the American Minister. Information has been received from several different sources that shows almost conclusively that the answer could have been written by Chinese officials. While these accumulating bits of evidence are not disclosed, it is significant that the authorities regard them as not only reasonable but based on knowledge which it is im possible to regard as other than absolutely trustworthy. It is now semi-officially admitted that so many doubts have been cast on the authenticity of the "Conger" answer of July 18 that the Government has practically abandoned its hope and partial belief that it was genuine message of the date given.

The source of the information which has reached the Government that the contents of both inquiry and answer were known to Sheng and Yuan is withheld by officials. It will b remembered that the "Conger" message of July 18 came in a long telegram purporting to have been sent by the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Foreign Office, at Pekin, to Gov. Yuan, and by him transmitted to Sheng at Shanghai, who cabled it to Minister Wu Ting-fang in Washington. The indications all point to the possession by one or both of these officials of copies of the State Department cipher code, although yesterday the officials of the Department were positive that no copy of the code had been lost in China. Further than these statements THE SUN reporter does not feel justified in going, as the source of his authority might be subjected to embarrassment were it published that he had reflected on the honesty of two representatives of the Chinese Imperial Government, or indicated that the Imperial Government itself was playing a game of deception on the United States and the other Powers. At to-day's Cabinet council the informa tion that Sheng and Yuan knew the content of Secretary Hay's and the Conger cipher

despatches was considered. The opinions expressed by the Cabinet officers may be summed up in the expression of one of them, who said: While the light of hope that the Ministers were alive on July 18 still shines, it is burning very dimly and may go out at any time. Minister Wu said this afternoon that he knew nothing of the alleged possession by Sheng and Gov. Yuan of a copy of the State Depart-

ment code. He insisted that the alleged Con ger message was genuine and that, even if the Chinese had a code, it would not be used by Sheng and Yuan at the same time, as one was in Shanghai and the other in Shantung. The message from Sir Claude Macdonald Indicated that the legationers were alive on July 6, and he had no doubt of the authenticity of the news that at least a part of them had left Pekin for Tientsin. "When they arrive at Tientsin," he said,

you will then be convinced that all the reports of the massacre are false; but I suppose nothing but their arrival will convince you. Mr. Wu said that he was unable to see how the Chinese could have procured a copy of the State Department code, and did not believe they had one. He had received no information

# GOODNOW'S CALL ON LI HUNG CHANG.

Under Secretary Hay's Instructions. WASHINGTON, July 27. - In regard to the statement from Shanghai that Americans there were criticising Consul-General Goodnow for conferring with Li Hung Chang and that Mr. Good now stated in his defence that he was doing so under instructions, it was learned to-day at the State Department that Mr. Goodnow's

The Department learned, it was explained, that the foreign Consuls at Shanghai intended to ignore Li, and instructions were thereupon sent by Secretary Hay to Mr. Goodnow to call on the great Chinese statesman and learn what news and views he had and to ascertain what his plans were. The State Department, said a high official, was willing to take all the responsibility for Mr. Goodnow's course.

A despatch from Mr. Goodnow was received at the State Department to-day, but the Department will not make it public. It is said to relate to Li Hung Chang's visit and the question of the authenticity of the alleged Conger message of July 18. Mr. Goodnow did not say when Li Hung Chang would start for Pekin. The Department learned, it was explained

#### MISSIONARIES IN CRINA. Americans Who Went From Shantung to Pekin

and Have Not Been Rescued. WASHINGTON, July 27 .- The Department of State has received a cable despatch from Mr. Fowler, Consul at Chefoo, in reply to one sent him regarding the missionaries in China. Mr. Fowler's reply shows that only one missionary. presumably French, is known to be in the interior of Honan. At Shantung only Americans are stationed. Those unrescued are the cans are stationed. Those unrescued are the persons who went to Pekin, belonging to the American Board of Foreign Missions, who are believed to be Arthur Smith and wife, Yickoff sisters, and Chapin, wife and two children. These names were given in a previous cable despatch in which Mr. Fowler said that he believed only two foreigners, both French, are in the interior.

Boston, July 27.—The American Board of Foreign Missions received to-day a cablegram from Shanghal, stating that communication with the province of Shansi is cut off. Hence the board is unable to get any message to or from the members of its Shansi mission.

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SPAIN WILL SELL US THE ISLANDS. We Are Willing to Pay \$100,000 for Two Di sated Ones in the Salu Group.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, July 27 .- The Cabinet to-day con idered negotiations for the cession to the United States for \$100,000 of the islands of Sibutu and Cagayan in the Sulu archipelago Philippines. The proposal was regarded as ac-

ceptable. The Cabinet has decided to sell the islands to

the United States. WASHINGTON, July 27.—During the session the Spanish-American Peace Commission at Paris in the winter of 1898 the question was raised whether the islands of Sibutu and Cagayan Sulu should be included within the boundaries to be prescribed by the United States of the Philippine possessions of Spain to be ceded to this Government. While some geographical authorities placed these islands under Spanish urisdiction a great many others did not assign them to any country, and the American Peace Commissioners decided that the matter was open to so much doubt, particularly on account of the isolated position of these two islands, that the boundaries were drawn so as to leave them outside the possessions definitely ceded. But the American Commissioners contended and believed it was so arranged with the Spanish Commissioners that all Spain's possessions i the Philippine and Sulu archipelagoes were eded to the United States, whether they were included within the prescribed boundaries of Under this understanding of intent on the

part of Spain, the Navy Department sent directions to Rear Admiral Watson at Manila to take possession of the two islands. This was don by raising the Stars and Stripes over each, and the United States continue to hold possession of them. Later on the question was raise in the Spanish Cortes that these islands remained in the possession of Spain and it was evident from what was said by the Government Ministers that some offer for their purchase had been made to the Madrid authorities. Through the new Spanish Minister here the Spanish Government brought the matter to the attention of this Government, and in order to clear up any doubt as to the title of the islands the United States offered to compensate Spain for their loss. International political considerations dictated this course, it being considerations dictated this course, it being considered wise to obviate the embarrassment that might come from having objectionable neighbors in the Philippines. This, of course, refers to the fear that Spain wanted to dispose of the two islands to some foreign Government, who would gain positions of military and naval importance by securing Sibutu and Cagavan Suhi. It was shown by the Government's strategical experts that both islands offered excellent opportunities for offensive operations against the Philippines, and were in fact the two points that afforded the best bases for military and naval operations in the Philippine archipelago. The agreement of Spain to accept \$100,000 for the islands from the United States may be regarded as settling the controversy, as the price will be cheerfully paid by the United States. in the Spanish Cortes that these islands re

# WANT IRELAND MADE CARDINAL.

Cardinal Gibbons and Others Said to Hav Opened a Campaign for His Elevation. St. Paul, July 27. The visit of Cardinal Gib bons to this city may resu't in the eleva tion of Archbishop Ireland to the College of Cardinals. According to a high Catholic authority the luncheon given by President Hill of the Great Northern to the Cardinal yesterday was the occasion of a conference the means that should be adopted to urge upon the Vatican the importance to Church interests in this country of conferring upon Archbishop Ireland such honors as are held to be the distinguished

Church in America. It is understood that as a result of the conference Cardinal Gibbons will urge once more upon the Vatican his belief in the justice of making Archbishop Ireland a Cardinal and the suggestion will be reenforced by strong etters from Senator C. K. Davis, Presiden James J. Hill, Gov. John Lind, and other infuential Northwestern men. There will also be etters of indorsement from distinguished men n Washington

prelate's just reward for his services to the

The plan to bring pressure to bear on his behalf is said to be without the knowledge of the Archbishop, whose approaching visit to Rome is declared to have no other significance than that involved in a desire to pay his respects to the head of the Church and perhaps persistent misrepresentation require explan

# RED SHIRTS STILL ACTIVE.

Crowd Escorts the Democratic Candidate i North Carolina About Big Time To-day. WILMINGTON, N. C., July 27. The Red Shirts of this region met to-day at Burgaw. Pender county, where Aycock, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and other campaigner spoke. Aycock was met by a procession more than a half mile long, including 500 Red Shirts on horseback and several hundred others on foot. There were a number of floats, on which young women rode, the floats being emblematic of various campaign issues." White Supremacy predominating. Aycock had not spoken more than ten minutes before a heavy storm forced him to stop and brought the demonstration and

speaking to a close. The only unpleasant incident of the day was severe thrashing given a white man (opponent of the anti-negro amendment) by a company of Red Shir's. His name could not be ascertained. t seems that he was making slurring remarks shout the Red Shirts, saving among other things that they were poor white devils spending all their money for the red shirts they wore. The punishment caused a complete retraction

and apology. The biggest Red Shirt demonstration of the week is to be held to-day at Clinton, Sampso county, the home of United States Senator But ler. A large crowd from Wilmington will attend, Governor's salute, in honor of Ay cock, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who will be in attendance as the speaker of the occasion. It was reported here to-night that a movement i on foot among anti-amendment Populists and Republicans and negroes to prevent Aycock there will certainly be serious results, as full son to 1,000 Red Shirts will be on hand well armed to see that there is no interference.

# Good Words for Minister Wa.

From the Washington Krening Stor A good deal has been said in some of the newspapers of the country about the deceptive methods of Chinese diplomacy. Whatever Chi-nese diplomats may be as a rule, every one who

methods of Chinese diplomacy. Whatever Chinese diplomats may be as a rule, every one who has occasion to visit the Chinese legation in this city will see every evidence of candor in his reception and treatment.

Mr. Wu, for instance, never resorts to that ruse of being 'out' when he does not wish to see a caller for any reason. When he doesn't want to see any one he says so, and those who attend to his door have never been taught "polite lies" of any kind in dealing with his callers. If he does not wish to see a caller he leaves word to that effect, together with the reason why he desires to be seculed. The Minister himself, as every one knows who has met and talked with him, is often candid to a dagree of bluntness, asking pointed questions and giving outspoken answers when he gives an answer at all. Whenever a subject is touched upon that he desires to svoid he simply evades the question, and that is all there is to it.

The temperature as recorded by the official thercometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

ASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO DAY AND TO-MORROW. New England, fair to-day and Sunday: light to

For eastern New York, fair to-day and Sunday: ight to fresh north winds. For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania. New Jersey and Maryland, generally fair to-day and Sunday, with moderate temperature: light to

resh north to west winds.

resh north winds Por western Pennsylvania, western New York and Oblo. generally fair and warmer to-day: Sunday. fair; light to fresh north shifting to southwest winds.

# ENGLAND'S DANGERATHOME

PREMIER SALISBURY QUESTIONED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Primrose League Speech of Warning the Basis of an Extraordinary Debate-He Angrily Denies That It Was Alarmist-Pointed Bemarks on Country's Preparedness for War.

Special Cable Despatch to TRE SUN. LONDON, July 27 .- There was an extraorlinary passage at arms in the House of Lords to-day. Earl Wemyss asked Lord Salisbury these questions:

First, whether he and his colleagues had ever received information or an expression of opinon from reliable sources confirming the view of one of the British foreign attachés to the effect that it was all important that Great Britain should be strong and unassailable by Novem-

Second, whether Lord Salisbury was of the opinion that the European situation was now less alarming than it seemed to him on May & when he said to the members of the Primrose League: "If you look around you will see elements and causes of menace and peril acumulating. These may accumulate so as to require our most earnest and active effort to Third, whether, as responsible for the ne-

tional safety, the Prime Minister had inquired if the home defensive means were such, failing the fleet, as would render all attempts at invasion by a hostile nation futile and impossible. Fourth, whether, if not satisfied in this respect. he would cause such measures to be taken a would give the required security. These questions roused Lord Salisbury to considerable heat. He said that Earl Wemyss,

and now the earl had the courage to come and quote this as authority.

Earl Wemyss said: "I do not quote myself as an authority. I quote the attaché." Lord Salisbury asked who the attache was, to which Earl Wemyss repiled: "I cannot give his

in a previous debate, had quoted from a letter

of some foreign attaché, he did not know who,

"Then," said Lord Salisbury, severely, "you have no right to quote him." To this Earl Wemyss retorted: "You have no

right to say that.

Lord Salisbury then proceeded in sarcastic style, saying that the shooting stars were the only peculiarity of November that the House need apprehend. He explained that his speech at the meeting of the Primrose League was not alarmist. It was based on the fact that the feeling toward Great Britain could not be dismissed from the mind, as in the long run governments were influenced by the feeling of the people. He denied that the speech inferred that there was pressing danger or apprehension of such. As regarded defence on sea and land, Lord Salisbury said that in the present complex civilization it was necessary to largely trust to experts in whom the Government had confidence. So far as he knew, the defensive systems were as effective and as satisfactory as ever before. The Government did not see hypothetical dangers, but it did see the necessity for constant improvement. Lord Rosebery saidhe regretted the heat Lord Salisbury had imported into the matter. Refer ring to experts, he said he had never seen Logi Volseley in the House to give weight to the assurances of the Government. One sentence from Lord Wolseley would give more satisfaction than a thousand speeches at the Primrose League. Lord Rosebery added that he would like to have the expert opinion of one of the admirals commanding the fleets, say in the Mediterranean, as to whether he was satisfied with Great Britain's preparedness for contingencies.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, said that despite the huge army in South Africa, which was still having constant drafts, there were 50,000 more men under arms in the United Kingdom than there was barrack accommodation for. As regards Lord Wolseley, he deprecated turning the Commander-in-Chief into something like political partisan.

The Earl of Kimberley expressed agreement with the Marquis of Lansdowne, but urged that opinion.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA BETROTHED. Reported Reconciliation Between Dake of Comberland and Prossian Royal House.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, July 27.—A Brunswick paper an-nounces the intended betrothal of Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, to a son of Prince Regent Albrecht of Brunswick. If the report is true it means a reconciliation, after a thirty-year feud, be tween the Duke of Cumberland and the Prussian royal house.

QUEEN WILHELMINA TO MARRY. May Soon Announce Her Engagement Grand Duke Frederick Francis.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. AMSTERDAM, July 27 .- The Handeleblad says it learns that on Aug. 31. Queen Wilhelmina's birthday, her Majesty will make an announcement in regard to her marriage. Rumor has it that she will marry Frederick Francis, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is 18 years old.

SULTAN BIDS FOR KAISER'S PAVOR Rejects Lower Bid of the Armstrongs and Accepts the Krupps' Tender.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 28 -The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says that the Sultan, being desirous of pleasing Emperor William, has discarded the lower bid of the Armstrongs for the armament of eight fronciads and accepted the tender made by the Kruprs.

Banquet to American Judges and Lawyers Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 27 .- A banquet was given this evening in the Middle Temple by members of the bench and bar of

England to American judges and lawyers. The Lord Chancellor presided. Among the guests were Ambassador Choate Senator Depew, J. M. Beck and Mesars. Baldwin and Rawle. There was a distinguished company of English Judges and barristers.

Yout Attend Their Son's Wedding to Lady Randolph Churchill. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, July 27 .- Col. and Mrs. Cornwallis-West leave to-day for Ireland, where they intend to remain for some time. They will not attend the marriage of theirson, Lieut. Corn-

wallis-West, to Lady Randolph Churchill, which

s set for to-morrow and to which they are

opposed.

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